

# The Polynesian.

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EDWIN O. HALL, EDITOR.

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Subscription to the Polynesian is payable in advance.  
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specially agreed.

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LAWSON, H. S. Boston, G. D. Jarvis & Co.  
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**POLYNESIAN PRINTING OFFICE.**  
Plain and Fancy Book and Job Printing

—SUCH AS—  
Pamphlets,  
Catalogues,  
Circulars,  
Handbills,  
Bill Heads,  
Visiting, Business and Address Cards

Executed with neatness and dispatch, on liberal terms.

**B. F. SNOW,**  
Importer & General Commission Merchant,  
HONOLULU, OAHU.

Bill of Exchange on foreign countries wanted.  
Aug. 27, 1851

**A. P. EVERETT,**  
General Commission Merchant,  
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

Money advanced on favorable terms for Bills of  
Exchange on the United States, England and France.

**COADY, CAHOON & CO.**  
Ship Chandlers & Commission Merchants,  
HONOLULU, OAHU, & HILO, HAWAII, H. I.

Bill of Exchange on Honolulu, H. I.  
N. F. Lake, Hilo, Hawaii, H. I.  
Sawmill supplied with provisions, provisions, &c. at the  
store; notice, on reasonable terms.  
N. F. Lake, where bills on the U. S. or Europe, for  
the money will be advanced on favorable terms. Dec. 17, 1851

**STARKEY, JANION & CO.,**  
Merchants & Commission Agents,  
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

**B. F. BOLLES & CO.,**  
DEALERS IN  
Ship Chandlery and General Merchandise,  
LAHAINA, MAUI.

N. F. BOLLES, S. HOFFMEYER  
Ships supplied with recruits at the lowest market  
price.  
Money advanced on reasonable terms for Bills of Ex-  
change on the United States and Europe. 14-17

**BUSH & CO.,**  
Ship Chandlers & Commission Merchants,  
LAHAINA, MAUI.

ALFRED W. BUSH,  
CHARLES P. ROBINSON, (HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.)  
Ships supplied with recruits, in exchange for goods or  
cash.  
Money advanced, at the lowest rates, for Bills of  
Exchange on the United States or Europe. 20-17

**G. P. SAMSING & CO.,**  
DEALERS IN CHINA GOODS,  
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

On hand and for sale, Sugar, Molasses, Tea and Coffee

**F. RODRIGUEZ VIDA,**  
DEALER IN  
SHIP CHANDLERY AND PROVISIONS,  
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

Ships supplied with recruits at the lowest market price  
for Cash or Bills on the United States or Europe.

**AUSTIN & BAILEY,**  
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,  
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

**J. T. GOWER,**  
SUGAR PLANTER,  
And Dealer in General Merchandise,  
MAKAWAO, MAUI, H. I.

**ALTING & HERRER,**  
Dealers in General Merchandise,  
(At the Store formerly occupied by J. MONTGOMERY.)  
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

**SEA & BARTOW,**  
Auction and Commission Merchants,  
H. SEA, AUCTIONEER.  
17-19 HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

**CHARLES BREWER,**  
Commission Merchant,  
BOSTON, U. S.  
Refer to  
R. W. WOOD. Jan 24-34

**AMPEO & AHYONG,**  
(Known as the firm of Hopewell & Co.)  
Bread and Biscuit Bakers; Dealers in  
General Merchandise, &c.,  
17-18m HONOLULU, H. I.

**J. M. STONE,**  
House Carpenter & Builder.  
(Opposite the residence of George Pele, Esq.)  
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

\*Jobbing done at the shortest notice and on the  
most reasonable terms. 18y

**J. MONTGOMERY,**  
ATTORNEY.  
Office in Mr. Davis new block, Port at, four doors from  
Broadway. Oct. 5, 1850 y-31

**MCCOLGAN & BOLAND,**  
TAILORS.  
On the premises adjoining Dr. Wood's  
HONOLULU, OAHU.

Garments cut and made to order in the latest styles.  
Aug. 27, 1850-1716

**SWAN & CLIFFORD,**  
Ship Chandlers and General Agents,  
Oct 25-24 1y HONOLULU, OAHU.

**PORTER & OGDEN,**  
Importers and Commission Merchants,  
1y-34 HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

**HENRY ROBINSON & CO.,**  
Merchants and Commission Agents,  
July 18-9-y HONOLULU, H. I.

**ORRIS & SPALDING,**  
Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants,  
HONOLULU, OAHU.

Constantly on hand a supply of ship stores and  
recruits suited to the wants of vessels visiting this  
port, and for sale at the lowest market prices, for  
cash or bills of exchange on the United States and  
Europe. Jan 24-34

**M. R. HARVEY,**  
HOUSE, SIGN, SHIP, COACH AND  
Ornamental Painter.

Having re-opened the shop on the premises of C.  
W. Vincent, is now prepared to execute all orders  
with neatness and dispatch, on the most reasona-  
ble terms.  
Honolulu, March 28, 1850. 481f

**BOWLIN & CARTWRIGHT,**  
Dealers in General Merchandise,  
1713-9y LAHAINA, MAUI, H. I.

RICHMOND H. BOWLIN. ALFRED D. CARTWRIGHT

**WRIGHT & ROBINSON,**  
House, Sign, Ship, Coach and Ornamental  
Painters.  
(Imitations of Wood and Marble executed with  
neatness and despatch.)  
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

**A. F. TURNER,**  
Civil Engineer and Surveyor.  
Hale Hoona, Alani Bortania.  
Adjoining the Land Commission Office.  
N. B. Wanted a good Circumferencer and some drawing  
paper.  
Honolulu, August 15-6m

**J. H. WOOD,**  
Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,  
Shoe and Leather Dealer.  
At the Brick Shoe Store.  
Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. Aug. 31-16y

**C. H. NICHOLSON,**  
Merchant Tailor.  
(Established opposite the Seamen's Chapel.)  
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

A large assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,  
Cachemires and Linen Drillings, constantly for sale.  
Garments made at short notice, in latest fashion.  
Honolulu, Sept. 14, 1850. 1y-17

**BRANDON & WOOD,**  
Carpenters, Joiners, and Dealers in all  
kinds of Building Materials.  
At the old stand of C. W. Vincent.  
Honolulu, October 19, 1850. -23-y

**GEORGE HARRIS,**  
MANUFACTURER OF  
Tin Copper, and Sheet-Iron WARE,  
BROADWAY, HONOLULU,  
OAHU.

N. B.—Shipwork made and repaired at the shortest  
notice 23-6m

**Greenwell & Heap,**  
COMMISSION AGENTS,  
HONOLULU, OAHU.

At the store lately occupied by Messrs. H. Robinson  
& Co. Dec. 7, 1850. 6m-30y

**LAURENCE & FISHER,**  
Cabinet Makers and French  
POLISHERS.  
Honolulu, Nov. 1, 1850. 6m-25

**REMOVAL.**  
CHARLES C. HARRIS.  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.  
Office No. 3, 2nd story of the large new building,  
recently erected by the Governor, in Broadway or  
King street, nearly opposite the fish market.  
Honolulu, Nov. 23, 26m

**WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.**  
FRANKLIN W. ROBERTS, WATCH MAKER,  
from Boston, Mass., has the honor to announce  
to the residents of Maui, Oahu, & other islands of  
the group, that he has established himself at La-  
haina, Maui, where he is ready to repair clocks and  
watches at short notice. All work warranted.  
Nov. 16, 1850. 3m 22

**SAMUEL BURGESS,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
HONOLULU, OAHU.

Office in A. B. Hovey's new building, 2d floor Kanahu-  
nu at Honolulu, Dec. 21-17-32

**SAN FRANCISCO NOTICES.**  
T. A. MURPHY, J. B. BOND, H. M. HALE,  
HUSSEY, BOND & HALE,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
Wharf at the foot of Sacramento street,  
San Francisco, California.  
Refer to George B. Upton, Esq., Messrs. Samp-  
son & Tappan, Messrs. Lombard & Whitmore,  
Boston.  
Messrs. Mason & Thompson, Messrs. Andrew  
Foot & Sons, Messrs. Draper Esq., New York.  
Messrs. Alex. Brown & Sons, Messrs. Kirkland,  
Chase & Co., Messrs. Birchhead & Pearce, Balti-  
more.  
Messrs. Mason & Kirkland, Philadelphia; John  
B. Howell, Esq., New Orleans; Edward Carrington,  
Esq., Providence; Messrs. Maxwell, Wright  
& Co., Rio Janeiro. 16y1  
Messrs. Crabb & Spalding, Honolulu. Aug. 31

**MARVIN & HITCHCOCK,** Stationers  
and Bookellers, respectfully invite the atten-  
tion of merchants and others in the Islands to our  
extensive and well selected assortment of Station-  
ery and Miscellaneous Reading Books, to which  
we are constantly making additions. We have now  
monthly arrivals from New York of goods in our  
line, purchased expressly for the Pacific market.  
We have also every variety of Music and Musical  
Instruments, with the necessary fixtures, &c.,  
Church Music of late Boston publications.  
MARVIN & HITCHCOCK.  
San Francisco, August, 1850. 6m-14

**MARVIN & HITCHCOCK,**  
General Stationers and Bookellers,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT THE  
PIONEER BOOK STORE,  
In the Herald Building, Montgomery st., near Clay  
Aug. 17-14-1y SAN FRANCISCO.

**DE WITT & HARRISON,**  
Merchants & Commission Agents,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. 50-1y

**HORACE HAWES,**  
COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. 5y

**DAILY EXPECTED TO ARRIVE**  
"ELIZABETH ARCHER," from Sydney.  
L. N. S. W.:  
16 tons sugar, 34 cases oilman's stores.  
100 bushels oats, 100 bushels bran, 8 cases ale.  
1 bale prime, 2 cases and 1 bale cottons.  
50 hds ale, 20 boxes starch.  
2 cases saddlery, 5 tons sugar, 100 cheeses.  
400 tons coals.  
STARKEY, JANION & CO.  
Apply to Jan. 18-50-if

**MAKES, ANTHON & CO.**  
JAMES MAKE. JULIUS A. ANTHON.  
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

**Importers & Wholesale Dealers in  
General Merchandise.** 34-1f  
Honolulu, H. I. 1y-34

**A. B. HOWE & CO.,**  
AUCTIONEERS.  
A. B. HOWE, Auctioneer.  
Honolulu, H. I. 1y-34

**W. DEAN & CO.,**  
Merchants and Commission Agents.  
KING STREET, HONOLULU.  
Jan. 4-1f-34

**H. HACKFELD,**  
Ship Chandler and General Agent.  
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.  
Jan. 4-1y-34

**MR. P. LOMBAR,**  
**BAKERY.**  
NUUANU STREET, above the National Hotel.  
35-1y HONOLULU.

**JOHN BECK,**  
Commission Merchant,  
And General Commercial & Shipping Agent,  
May 27, 1850. 3m-17 Honolulu, Sandwich Is. 1y

**W. A. ALDRICH,**  
IMPORTER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
AND DEALER IN  
All kinds of Ship Stores, Dry Goods,  
Groceries, &c., &c.

Store opposite Robinson & Co's ship yard, Queen  
Street. All kinds of Island Produce Wanted.  
Honolulu Hawaiian Islands, Dec. 14.—31-1y

**AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF  
PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.**

The following account of Pitcairn's Island  
is written by a gentleman now in Honolulu,  
and has been forwarded for publication to the  
London Times. As the object of the writer  
is to draw attention to the peculiar situation  
of the Pitcairn Islanders, he requests that we  
will further his endeavors by conceding a  
place to it in the columns of our journal.

The subject information may be useful to  
vessels trading between this port and the  
Australian colonies, should refreshments be  
required by them.

The following is a list of prices of pro-  
visions on the island, and the quantity that  
can be spared, or thereabouts, per year:

300 to 400 lbs. Sweet Potatoes, at \$2 00  
100 to 150 lbs. Irish Potatoes, at 3 00  
100 to 120 lbs. Yams, at 2 00  
1500 to 2000 Coconuts, per 100 2 00  
300 to 400 bunches of Plantains, or  
Bananas—for three bunches, 1 00  
40 dozen Fowls, per dozen, 3 00  
35 to 45,000 oranges, per 100, 1 00  
100 gallons Lime Juice, per gallon, 0 50  
Water melons, Pumpkins, &c.

200 barrels of water per day—the casks are  
raised by themselves.

These prices are fixed, without reference  
to the productiveness of the season.

There is good anchorage to the N. W. in  
10 to 20 fathoms, from 1 of a mile to 1 mile  
off shore.

**To the Editor of the Times:**

SIR:—In the month of March last, myself  
and four others were left ashore at Pitcairn's  
Island, by our ship, which was blown off in a  
gale. Having thus had forced upon me the  
advantage of a more protracted residence on  
the famous refuge of the Bounty mutineers,  
than has hitherto enjoyed by any of its  
visitors, I send you some observations upon  
this, the smallest, but not the least interest-  
ing of our Majesty's colonies, with the double  
object of correcting foregoing statements,  
and of partially repaying obligations which  
the kindness and unbounded hospitality of  
the high-caste natives have laid us under, by  
drawing attention to the peculiar exigencies  
of their situation.

When it appeared that all chance of re-  
joining our vessel was gone, and that we  
must patiently wait the arrival of a whaler,  
or of some colonial craft putting in for water,  
the inhabitants seemed to vie with each other  
in reconciling us to our dependent position,  
manifesting a delicacy and natural good  
breeding that have left an impression which  
can never be effaced. A single instance will  
serve to show the spirit in which these good  
offices were rendered. So soon as it was  
quite clear that we were abandoned, I called  
George Adams, my host, to a conference. I  
told him that we could not help remaining a  
burthen upon his people for a while, but that  
we must endeavor to make it as light as pos-  
sible; that they must give over treating us  
as guests, and suffer us to live like their  
selves, in their ordinary way; that for my-  
self, I did not choose to eat the bread of  
idleness while all were laboring around me,  
but that I would earn my living, and  
could give as honest a day's work in the yam  
plantations as any man on the island. Adams  
would not listen to the proposal, but said that  
he had many times more pleasure in seeing  
me at his house than before; for that while  
the ship was here, it might have been sup-  
posed that he looked for some return, where-  
as it was now quite clear that I had none to  
make. Being determined, however, to con-  
trive that return in one shape or another,  
a lucky thought at last occurred. A little old  
gentleman, one of the three resident Euro-  
peans, and the very impersonation of Master  
Simon in Bracebridge Hall, came to ask a  
solution of certain difficulties in music. He  
had brought out with him, twenty-seven  
years ago, a few treatises on the subject,  
over which he had been poring ever since,  
seemingly without being able to advance a  
step. I took occasion to remark upon the  
imperfection of the church singing, which  
was in union, as bad as well could be, and  
proposed teaching them all to sing in parts.  
They caught at the offer with eagerness,  
and proved remarkably intelligent; not one  
of the whole adult population being deficient  
in ear, while many were gifted with mag-  
nificent voices. On the fourth day of instruc-  
tion, they sang a catch, in chorus, steadily  
and correctly. The well known Baron de  
Thierry gave lessons in linear perspective,  
and the use of the pencil, in handling which

they soon showed equal proficiency; each of  
us in fact diligently contributed what he was  
able in acquirement to the common stock.  
Nothing surprised us more than the little oc-  
casion we found of adapting our remarks or  
phrases to their comprehension, soon per-  
ceiving that we might assume the possession  
of as much general information, or of  
even more, than would be expected among  
the corresponding class in the old countries;  
and that upon subjects which might have  
been supposed entirely beyond their reach.  
About the different British colonies and their  
governments they were specially curious in  
enquiry, and I was not a little amused at be-  
ing catechised, even in this nook-shotten isle,  
the St. Helena of the Pacific, about the mis-  
deeds of Governor Grey. His reputation,  
such as it is, appears to travel fast. He said  
that he is determined to make himself a  
name, and a name he has got, all over the  
Southern hemisphere, as well spread and as  
little to be envied as that of Dante's Floren-  
ce:—

God! Firenze, poi che sei al grande,  
Ch'per more e per terra batti l'ale,  
E per lo inferno l'hai come al grande

Those gentlemen who are so greedy of notoriety  
make dangerous legates: whatever may be  
their talents, in the pursuit of a double  
object, they are sometimes tempted to sacri-  
fice realities to appearances, and to forget  
their mission in themselves.

The traditions about the Bounty are al-  
ready assuming a legendary, or even mythic  
character. Old John Adams' journal is lost,  
carried away by the master of a Boston  
whaler to whom it had incautiously been  
trusted; and though a few stray anecdotes  
remain, nothing like a connected account of  
the mutiny is now to be recovered.

The island version, however, is widely different  
from that put forth by Captain Blyth. His  
assertion, that connections formed with Ta-  
hitian women by his crew were the prime  
cause of the mutiny, is distinctly denied, the  
outbreak being attributed entirely to his own  
arrogant and overbearing behaviour. With  
the subsequent adventures of that doomed  
ship, her voyages backward and forward be-  
tween Toubou and Tahiti, the landing  
sixteen of their number at the latter island,  
and the final proceeding of Christian and  
eight others, accompanied by Tahitian men  
and women, to Pitcairn's Island, we have  
been already made acquainted through the  
narratives of captains Phipps, Staines, and  
Beecher. But they had not opportunity to  
gather the after history of the mutineers with  
equal accuracy. It is a sad but instructive  
tale. Secure from retribution as they now  
believed themselves to be, they were still  
followed by an avenging Nemesis, which  
never slackened from her pursuit, until she had  
exactied full measure of atonement for the  
disloyal deed. As usual, they were them-  
selves the instruments of their own punish-  
ment. Freed from all control, but cut off by  
their very situation, from so many of the  
chances of wickedness which civilized life  
presents, their passions broke loose through  
the only channels that were left open to them  
—broils among themselves, and ill usage to  
their native dependants, paving the way for  
the catastrophe that followed hard upon. Of  
that I possess a most interesting account,  
—taken down by Mr. Walter Brodie, one of  
my fellow passengers, from the recital of one  
of the oldest male inhabitants; of which how-  
ever, on account of its length, I can only  
venture to offer you an abstract. Williams,  
one of the mutineers, having lost his own  
wife, took by force the wife of a Tahitian  
named Talolo. The husband formed a  
scheme of revenge, which was discovered and  
divulged by the very woman who had been  
taken from him. Christian attempted to  
shoot him, but his gun missed fire, and Talolo,  
with another native called Ohuhu, escaped  
into the bush, where the former was shortly  
joined by his wife. The Englishmen then  
sent up three puddings by the hand of a third  
native, named Manale, one of them, intended  
for Talolo, being poisoned; but his suspi-  
cions were awakened, and he shared with  
his wife the one that she herself had received.  
Manale's instructions were to kill  
Talolo, in case he escaped the snare; and  
watching his opportunity, with the assistance  
of the woman he accomplished his purpose.  
Ohuhu, who had fled to the other side of the  
island, was likewise despatched by Manale,  
aided by a fourth native named Tenua. After  
this all was quiet for a while; but the  
tyranny of the white men still continuing,  
the four remaining natives,—instigated, accord-  
ing to Adams' belief, by Young, the mid-  
shipman—again organised a revolt, and shot  
Christian, Mills, Martin and Brown succes-  
sively as they were at work in their several  
gardens, Martin having been made an end of  
by the sledge hammer of the Bounty. Adams  
was wounded in the neck, by mistake; for  
Young, who did not wish to be left without  
one companion, had given orders to save him,  
and called out that he need not be afraid.  
Quintal and McCoy escaped into the bush.  
There were now only four white men and  
four natives left. Manale killed Tenua in a  
fit of jealousy, and having fled to the bush,  
was himself slain by the two white refugees  
who were still in hiding. Young, the proba-  
ble instigator of the massacre, feeling that  
he could no longer live in security while any  
of the native men were left, resolved to dis-  
patch the other two: one of them he shot;  
the other was killed with an axe. McCoy threw  
himself from the rocks into the sea, with a  
stone particular—a Jael or a Judith. Thus  
ended the Tahitian tragedy.

Young was a half-caste West Indian, born  
in St. Kitts, where he had unfortunately ac-  
quired the knowledge of distillation, which  
he now turned to fatal account by producing  
a spirit from the root of the Ti tree. Dis-  
sentions were speedily revived: Quintal hav-  
ing lost his wife claimed one of the widows,  
and was refused him by the others, in con-  
sequence of which he threatened to take their  
lives. Adams and Young believing them-  
selves in danger, made him drunk, and then  
fed him with an axe. McCoy threw him-  
self from the rocks into the sea, with a stone  
round his neck, in a fit of delirium.  
Young died a natural death.

And now, with theatrical suddenness, the  
old scene is shifted, and a new one present-  
ed to the eye, as much to its relief as when  
withdrawn from a gloomy Caravaggio, and  
suffered to rest on a sunrise of Claude Lor-  
raine. As if the original transgression had  
at last been sufficiently expiated by this fear-  
ful train of consequences, as if the atone-  
ment had been purposely made ample and  
severe, that the sins of the fathers might not  
be visited upon the children, a new light is  
seen to dawn on their history, which from  
this time forward becomes as admirable for  
its peaceful and virtuous course, as it had  
hitherto been singular in almost uninterrupt-  
ed succession of crime.

The cause which led to this moral revolution  
is no less strange than the event itself.  
John Adams, now the only remaining Euro-  
pean on the island, dreamed that the angel  
Gabriel came down from Heaven to warn  
him of the error of his ways. This vision,  
which seems to have done no more than  
wake him to a sense of his condition, was  
followed up by another, in which he was car-  
ried away to view the appointed place of pun-  
ishment for evil doers. All this was depicted  
with such terrible distinctness, as to cause  
the dreamer from that moment to become a  
new man.

He found a primer in the house of one of  
his dead companions, from which, and from  
the prayer book, he taught himself to read.  
So says his son, but the alphabet, at least, he  
clearly must have known before. This  
knowledge once acquired for himself, he took  
the pains of imparting it to the new genera-  
tion that was springing up around him. He  
gave himself up to study of the Bible, and  
made the children learn the greater part of  
our incomparable liturgy by rote. One mis-  
take into which he fell is worthy of recording,  
as an instance of the docility with which his  
lessons were received. Reading in the  
prayer-book that Ash Wednesday and Good  
Friday were enjoined as fasts, but not know-  
ing the meaning of the prefix terms, he caused  
every Wednesday and Friday to be so ob-  
served, and that in the strict sense of the  
term. To this rule the whole population  
actually adhered for many years, (although  
feeling such abstinence severely during the  
season of hard work,) until the arrival of the  
first schoolmaster, who explained away the  
error, not a little to their satisfaction. John  
Adams' whole remaining term of life was de-  
voted, not to monastic idleness of contempla-  
tion, but to the active service of his Maker;  
and he died at the age of 65, cheered by the  
consciousness of having effected a reforma-  
tion that bids fair to be as enduring as it was  
sudden and complete. He was interested, as  
he had wished, not in the public burying  
ground, but within a few yards of his own  
house, where a wooden slab, placed with cop-  
per from the Bounty, points out the place of  
his repose.

[To be continued.]

[From the Honolulu Times.]

MR. EDITOR:—Late during the still  
hours of the night I have amused myself de-  
ciphering an old faded MS. which accident-  
ally fell into my hands some few months  
since, evidently written in the days when ink  
was scarce on these islands, and in days in  
which I suppose the Islands were not nearly  
so much frequented as they really appear to  
have been, the MS. although a mere dry de-  
tail of accounts of sales, principally on ac-  
count of his majesty Kamehameha the first,  
is amusing and interesting to those fond of  
commercial statistics, showing what were  
the wants of that great man, and hence the  
bent of his inclinations, also pointing out the  
different value of articles during a series of  
years. The earliest notice by the venerable  
writer in his old fashioned, quaint style (he  
was born in 1744) is of the visits of Vancou-  
ver in 1792, & 4, after which a warlike  
expedition was undertaken, and we hear no  
more than of a list of merchant vessels as  
they touched here, with the names of their  
commanders, until the 1st of Sept. 1795, when  
he proudly writes, "I came from Oahu to  
Hawaii, after the capture of that island by his  
majesty Kamehameha's troops. In July, 1795,  
we took Oahu." The next entry of interest  
is the loss of Capt. Henry Barber, on the S. W.  
point of Oahu, (Barber's point) on the 1st  
of October, 1796, when the pride he had in  
the strict rule of the old King peeps out  
and he shows his kindness to strangers, for  
he adds "there were but 500 other skins on  
board when he was cast away, which he  
carried with him to Canton," 500 other skins  
in those days were worth some 20 to \$40,000.  
Desultory notes fill up the book until 1804,  
when he appears determined to have kept  
note of all his trading transactions. The  
first note in August of that year is the ear-  
liest written notice of horses, he says that the  
Capt. of the Silley-bird left with him one  
mare, and two with the king at Lahaina; we  
soon after arrive at the current price of the  
different articles of traffic, the first articles  
are Iron, Copper, a forge complete, and a  
Gun; next we have the almost omnipresent  
Demon Rum, price 15 hogs per barrel, and  
that probably pretty well diluted; next we  
find the price of Tar, holding pretty steady  
at 4 or 5 hogs per barrel, with iron are  
two of the articles most frequently purchas-  
ed. Duck comes next, that is now 5 hogs  
per bolt; in September, we find that Powder  
is worth only 3 hogs per barrel; a Gun the  
same price, while 7 hogs are given for 7 bars  
of iron. The price of watering a ship, the  
calabashes is only 3 bars of iron. In June,  
1806, we find that the price of a hog is two  
fathoms of iron. One Capt. receives 11 hogs  
for 11 bars of iron, but then he was a bene-  
volent being, for he made his majesty the  
royal present of one coat, one waistcoat, one  
shirt, two pair of breeches, two pair of stock-  
ings, one cravat, one spy glass, and one  
reading glass, a very serviceable present in  
those days no doubt. Next in September,  
we find the current value of chintz, (probably  
calico) as we are told that 7 hogs were given  
for 32 fathoms. Articles of luxury now be-  
gin to be introduced. Great coats are bought  
at one hog each, while tar, duck, and iron  
are still predominant. We now find coats

are paid for merely with "grub," while a  
trunk commands a whole hog, even a hat  
buys a hog. Next we find the value of salt,  
40 bags of which is the value of a fathom of  
blue cloth, while a fathom of red cloth for  
Kahamau is charged two hogs. In Nov.,  
1800, the almighty Dollar first makes his ap-  
pearance, the Capt. of the brig Yarmouth,  
being green enough to pay \$40 for 10 hogs,  
and \$5 for watering. Notwithstanding all  
this profit, we find that the trader has to  
come down with a handsome new year's gift  
in January, 1806, consisting of guns, iron,  
canvas, blue cloth, &c., and smaller presents  
to Pitt and others. Knives now appear to  
become wanted, one knife for five bundles  
of kalo, (I wish it was so now.) In August,  
1806, one of the traders offended, went down  
to the king, thought he had triumphantly  
cleared himself, was ordered to return, and  
was quickly knocked on the head during his  
passage back. In September of that year,  
swivels appear to be all the rage, ten bundles  
of potatoes and two hogs was the steady  
price in July, 1807. 1st notice tobacco,  
as purchased the price of a knife is now two  
bundles of salt. But